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American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report for the school year 1906–07.

The Faculty of the School consisted of Professor Richard Norton, the Director, with Professors J. B. Carter and H. L. Wilson, and Mr. H. F. DeCou. Pursuant to authorization granted him by the Executive Committee in the summer of 1906, the Director was absent on leave for a part of the school year,—about three months in the winter. During this time Professor Carter served as Acting Director. On January 5, 1907, the request of Professor Richard Norton to retire from the Directorship of the School at the close of his seventh year of service was presented to the Managing Committee at their annual session in Washington. It was voted “That the resignation of Professor Richard Norton as Director of the School be accepted, to take effect at the end of the present school year, and that a suitable minute be framed, expressing the appreciation of the Managing Committee of the highly important service he has rendered the School, and their regret at losing him.”

It is no slight loss the School has sustained in his retirement. His term of service has been longer and more influential than that of any other member of the Faculty. He has quickened the life of the School on every side. His lectures, expositions, and other instruction have awakened intellectual interest in his students and colleagues, and his cordial ways have won

their affection. He has had an important share in the proposal and execution of measures looking to the betterment of our standards for student membership, fellowships, and professorships. It is largely due to him that the library has grown from a scanty to a substantial collection. To him, more than to any one else, is due the credit of securing our existing endowment. As a teacher, an explorer, an organizer, and an administrator he has given seven years of devoted service in his Directorship, and has seen the School advance under his guidance from the stage of preliminary trial to that of assured success. His work will abide in the School.

At the same session at which the resignation of Professor Norton was accepted the Managing Committee elected Professor J. B. Carter as Director of the School for the three years beginning September 1, 1907. Professor Carter has accepted the Directorship and entered on his duties. The chair of Latin in the School this year is held by Professor John C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. H. F. DeCou has been advanced to the position of Associate Professor. The School was opened at the beginning of October with this Faculty and about the usual number of students. I regret to say, however, that Professor DeCou has been temporarily laid aside by ill health. He hopes to be able to return to his duties soon.

The two Research Fellowships maintained in the School by the liberality of the Carnegie Institution at Washington were held by Dr. Esther B. Van Deman and Mr. Austin Morris Harmon. Dr. Van Deman continued and enlarged her capable study on *The Imperial Atrium Vestae*, adding a discussion on the remains of the republican *Atrium Vestae* and the *Domus Publica*. This study was followed by an investigation of Roman brickwork, in order to determine the various periods into which such work is to be divided, to give a general description of the main features which distinguish each period, and to classify chronologically the more important brick structures in and near Rome. Dr. Van Deman has also completed two epigraphical papers, one of which is soon to be published, and has made a collection of material for a discussion of the Vestal statues.

Mr. Harmon's principal undertaking was the study of the Caeretan red-ware, most of the extant examples of which come from the early excavations at Cervetri. Mr. Harmon's report on this ware is exceptionally interesting. Before his inquiries there were accessible in printed description only about sixty of these vases, bearing forty-seven different stamps. Many of the descriptions were defective or faulty, and few of the illustrations were good. Mr. Harmon has gathered and read all the literature bearing directly on the subject and has made himself acquainted either by description or personal examination with two hundred and forty-four vases exclusive of those which bear no decoration. Interest centres of course in the stamped friezes. He is able not only to give accurate descriptions of all the stamps hitherto known, but to increase the number of known different stamps to eighty-three. He has rich material for a valuable publication. His manuscript can hardly be ready before next May.

Mr. Harmon has also prepared a catalogue of the objects in the Museum of the School. The catalogue reaches more than five hundred numbers, and will be a decided help in making the specimens in the Museum available for purposes of instruction. Mr. Harmon has also nearly finished a paper on an interesting group of black-figured cylices, and has gathered material for a paper on the Panathenaic amphorae. He has also kept up his philological work, publishing a short paper in the *Rheinisches Museum* and preparing an essay on the *clausulae* employed by Ammianus Marcellinus.

It is a matter of special congratulation that the two Carnegie Research Fellowships in Rome, in this their second year as well as in their first year, have been so quickly productive of satisfactory results.

The appointments to Fellowships for the year 1907-08 are as follows :

1. Carnegie Fellow in Roman Archaeology, Miss Esther B. Van Deman.
2. Carnegie Fellow in Roman Literature, Mr. E. A. Loew, Cornell University.
3. Fellow of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. H. B. Van Hoesen, Princeton University.

4. Fellow in Christian Archaeology, Mr. Clark D. Lamber-ton, Princeton University.

Beside these four regular Fellows, Mr. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton University, Fellow of the Institute in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology, expects to pursue his studies at the School.

Pending a general inquiry into the entrance requirements for students, the Executive Committee in April adopted temporary requirements for the year 1907-08. Under this plan the students of the School (other than Fellows) are divided into two classes : regular students and associate students. As these requirements mark an important advance in our standards of admission, I report them here :

I. FOR REGULAR STUDENTS

1. The possession of a bachelor's degree in liberal studies from an approved American university or college—or of an equivalent degree from a foreign institution of learning.

2. The ability to read ordinary prose Latin at sight, and to use German and French as instruments of research. (The student is strongly recommended to acquire an elementary knowledge of Italian in advance.)

3. A general knowledge of any three of the following seven subjects or a special knowledge of one.

A. The history of Italy (including a knowledge of sources) either from the beginning down to the coronation of Charlemagne, or from the coronation of Charlemagne to the present.

B. The History of Roman Literature.

C. The Topography of Ancient Rome and Latium.

D. Latin Epigraphy.

E. Latin Palaeography.

F. Classical Archaeology (especially the history of sculpture).

G. The Fine Arts of the Renaissance.

4. The willingness to engage in some particular work (not necessarily for publication) under the guidance of the Director or of some one appointed by him.

It shall be in the power of the Director, at his discretion, to test the knowledge of the candidate by requiring him to

pass an examination in his chosen subjects. No one shall be admitted on the basis of a special knowledge of one subject unless he has already published some worthy contribution to knowledge in this field.

II. FOR ASSOCIATE STUDENTS

The requirements for admission as an associate are the same as those for regular students, except that Section 4 is omitted altogether, and Section 3 is amended to read "A general knowledge of *One* of the following subjects," etc.

Associates shall be allowed only such privileges as in the judgment of the Director shall not cause interference with the work of the regular students.

As Professor Rolfe, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, is unable to continue his services because of his absence in Rome for the year, Professor J. C. Egbert of Columbia University has consented to take his place. In the meantime the second volume of the Papers of the School is well under way and has been left for completion by Professor Rolfe in the special charge of Professor S. B. Platner of the Committee. It is expected that this volume, which we are enabled to publish through the liberality of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, will appear some time during this winter.

The endowment of the School at this writing does not differ materially in amount from last year. It consists of interest-bearing securities having a par value of \$94,000 and yielding an annual income of \$4180,—a shade under four and one-half per cent. A library fund has been started with two gifts secured by Professor Norton, one of £200 from Mr. Richard Mortimer and one of 5000 francs from Mr. J. L. Breese. The total of these amounts in currency is \$1920.96. This is in addition to the regular endowment fund of \$94,000.

The School greatly needs prompt help for current expenses,—at least \$2000 annually. Our budget is cut very close. On its present basis the School cannot do any more than it is now doing. It is barely able to make the most necessary provision for its existing Faculty, its Fellowships, its Library, and its household expenses. Our total budget for the year is only a

trifle over \$10,000. A matter of a few hundred dollars decrease means to us a certain deficit. The stream of annual subscriptions from the alumni of various colleges is diminishing. This is partly because some of these subscriptions have been capitalized in the form of endowment, and partly because men become tired of annual subscriptions which begin to look perennial. Yet we pay our way. The School has passed from the stage of experiment to that of success. But it is success on too narrow a basis. We need a permanent home; not living in a hired house. We need sufficient endowment to guarantee the things of inevitable and necessary expense. We need enough means to create a permanent Faculty and a body of Fellows. We need more money for our housekeeping, our library, our museum, and for publication. I do not see how these results can possibly be brought about unless the School is given a permanent home of its own and an addition of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to its present income. The School is sound. It is able, just able, to live as it is. But it is not able to grow. Are there no men and women among its friends who will place the School in Rome, and the School at Athens too, in a position worthy of the only two institutions of higher scientific teaching supported by American liberality on the continent of Europe?

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

ANDREW F. WEST, *Chairman*.

PRINCETON, N.J.,
October 22, 1907.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1906-1907

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN: — The very liberal leave of absence you granted me this past winter enabled me to be away from Rome from the middle of December to the middle of March. My absence was of advantage at least in giving Professor Carter the opportunity of getting used to the management of the School before I actually left Rome for good and he took up the work as Director. It is a good case to show the advantage, when making a change of Directors, of having the new Director in a position of authority at the School before he assumes full charge.

Before leaving Rome I gave several lectures on the topography and ruins of the Forum. These were the only lectures I gave during the year; though after my return and during the spring, when Professor Carter had left, there was much for me to do in helping some of the students of the Renaissance and Classical Departments in their special work.

The various courses given this year were in general the same as in previous years, the main difference being that Professor Carter gave more lectures and I gave fewer than usual. Professor Wilson and Professor De Cou also had rather more to do than if I had been there. Professor Wilson will himself report on his work, but I desire to call attention to the unusual interest he aroused among the students and the very interesting results he accomplished. Comm. Boni, as always, showed great kindness and interest in the School. He not only lectured to the students in the Forum and at his excavations at the base of Trajan's Column, but helped them again and again when they were pursuing their own private researches. Furthermore, at the time of Carducci's death he spoke at the School about the poet and his works. Such a lecture is a good example of the opportunities that come to our students to cultivate their taste

on lines closely connected with their regular work, but yet apt to be neglected and forgotten owing to the more obvious claims of their daily tasks.

Another constant friend of the School, Comm. Rivoira, lectured to the students on some of the methods of building used in Rome and the neighborhood during the later empire, and showed in the Baths of Diocletian some of his very important discoveries regarding buttresses and domes which throw an entirely new light on the origins of Byzantine architecture.

In the Renaissance Department a course of lectures on the art of the fifteenth century was given by Comm. Venturi. The great interest that is taken in Venturi's work by the classical students, as well as by those whose specialty it is, makes clear the wisdom of starting this department.

The material plant of the School has grown in a very gratifying manner. The library has been increased by the customary annual additions. But besides these a great increase came from an outside source. In the early part of the year Comm. Fiorilli, lately Superintendent of the Department of Fine Arts in the Ministry of Public Instruction, offered us his library. On studying the catalogue it became apparent that, while it would not be worth our while to buy the whole collection, there were several hundred items that are not only out of print and difficult to secure, but that we ought to have. This was explained to Comm. Fiorilli, who did everything to meet our views and expressed great satisfaction that so large a part of his library should find its final resting-place on our shelves. We finally secured rather over a thousand numbers.

In addition to securing these books, the nucleus of a library fund has been formed through the generosity of Mr. Richard Mortimer and Mr. J. L. Breese of New York, who gave us \$2000, the income of which is to be used for the needs of the library.

The School museum has also grown considerably during the year, the chief addition being a large number of vases and some other antiquities from XII Dynasty tombs excavated at Assiut by D. G. Hogarth, Esq., and myself during my absence from the School. An accurate and complete catalogue was made during the year by Mr. Harmon. This work led him to the discovery

of various facts in regard to Italian and Etruscan vases, which he will publish. This catalogue and the one of the library ought to be printed and distributed, as they would be of use both to students and to friends of the School who might wish to add to our collections. The printing of these catalogues could be done cheaply in Rome.

The printing and issuing of all articles prepared by the Faculty or students of the School ought, I am convinced, to be done in Rome, and all responsibility for this work should rest on the Faculty. I am sure that the Committee in America does not consider the Faculty incapable of preparing the papers properly, for the Faculty is chosen from the same sources as the Committee; and those who are fit to edit the papers in America will scarcely be any less fit when they reach Rome and feel a personal responsibility for the publication.

Among many reasons for transferring the cares of publication to the Faculty in Rome, one of the most cogent is that the present vexatious and needless delay in bringing out the results of the work at the School would be avoided. Mention need only be made of the years that have passed since Mr. Armour took a party from the School along the coasts of Asia Minor and to Cyrene; but as yet the very interesting results of that trip are unpublished. This delay is due, in some measure, to the cost of printing in America. It is not worth while to let this stand in our way. I herewith submit an estimate made by Loescher & Co., of Rome, for the printing of our work.

A journal of the type of the *Römische Mitteilungen*, to be issued quarterly, in October, January, April, and July, to contain: 1. School papers. 2. Archaeological news. 3. News of the School. The January (or October) number would contain, also, the Reports of the preceding year.

Five hundred copies to be printed of each number, except that of January (or October), of which there might be one thousand.

The cost will be:

Printing 500 copies, about	400 francs
Insets, small woodcuts, etc.	100 francs
6 plates at 100 francs each	600 francs
Binding in brochure form	50 francs
	<hr/> 1150 francs

Or let us say, 1250 francs (\$250) a quarter, or \$1000 a year ; only \$200 more than we already pay to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

Among the advantages of this plan would be that the papers of the School would be printed without delay, while the archaeological news would appear at least one month earlier than anything published in America.

It will be noticed that in this scheme no provision is made for the free distribution of copies to all members of the Institute. I think it is time this unnecessary freedom of gratuitous distribution should be stopped. Free copies should be sent to a comparatively small number of the officers and students of the Institute and Schools, while other persons who desire copies would have to pay as for any other magazine, or at least pay the cost price of the numbers sent them. Another strong argument in favor of this plan is that a large number of copies could be exchanged for other periodicals, and so save the School library from \$200 to \$400 a year.

The growth in the library and the museum, together with the constant tendency for the audience at the lectures to increase, has made necessary certain changes in the School building, and owing to my giving up the Directorship this year, it was a favorable time to carry them out. As Professor Carter was the person most affected by this work, I left the management of it to him, doing nothing more myself than oversee the architects after he had left Rome, and leaving the School in time for all the work to be completed some weeks before Professor Carter's return. The principal change is the transference of all the household arrangements of the Director to the upper floors, and turning the two rooms used heretofore as dining room and parlor into lecture and reading rooms.

The expense of these changes was not to be large, but they will necessitate more service for the School. We cannot escape the fact that the cost of maintaining the School is steadily increasing, as was to be expected if it grew naturally and well. Never, since I have been there, have the appropriations sufficed to pay the cost. The deficit has been made good by myself, and I mention it now for the first time in order that no future Director need unexpectedly find himself in my position.

That more money could be raised for our needs is made clear by the numerous gifts that come to us every year. These, however, are by no means enough, nor would the saving made in publishing the papers in the manner above suggested afford more than a slight temporary relief. What is lacking, and it is a lack the reason for which has often been asked me by outsiders, is a far more determined effort than has ever been made before to increase the permanent fund. Our Alumni, too, might give great assistance in this work by undertaking to try to raise annually a few hundred dollars each for the fund.

I have suggested before in these reports that the funds could be increased by requiring the payment of a small fee (say \$25) by all students. The present method of giving some of them free instruction serves to give them wrong ideas in regard to their own value and that of the services that are rendered them. It also makes an unsound differentiation of the students. In all the years I have been connected with the School I have not known of any student who would have been prevented from coming to the School by the payment of \$25, and I know several whose characters would have been benefited had this been required of them. I have noticed that in many cases the inexperienced student, who finds the resources of the School given to him, acquires a lax attitude toward borrowing, and seems to think that since so much is given him there is no reason why he should not ask for and expect still more.

Closely connected with this question is that of reorganizing the present system of enrolling students. So many come every year, and their preparation, capacities, and desires are so various, that a new classification of them is much needed. As a basis for discussion I suggest that three categories of students be established. 1. Regulars, — that is, Fellows, or those who have passed entrance examinations, and that only these be entitled to the full privileges of taking whatever courses they like and of being provided with *permessi* for the Museums. In Rome examinations for entrance to be held whenever the Faculty sees fit. 2. Specials; that is, those who may, for any reason, have not passed entrance examinations but given evidence that they

will pursue some regular course of work for at least one school year. These cannot take any course without the instructor's permission, and no application for *permessi* shall be made for them. They may, if they see fit, pass examinations and become regular students. 3. Readers; that is, those who desire to use the library or have permission from any instructor to attend his lectures. This class will consist principally of travellers who are in Rome for a limited time, and no application for *permessi* shall be made for them unless they are scholars of established repute. They should be required to pay \$10 for their privileges.

Whether this plan be adopted in its entirety or not, one part of it has been forced upon us by the Italian government, which will no longer grant *permessi* with its former liberality. Henceforth, no matter what name we give them, only such students as would under the proposed classification be considered as Regulars can obtain *permessi*. Thus by powers over which we have no control a distinction is made among our students. Is it not time then for us to recognize this officially and reorganize this detail of the School in accordance with the actual conditions and possibilities? Delay on our part will not cause the Italian government to alter its programme, and if we do not alter ours, many students will go to Rome with expectations which we cannot encourage with the hope of fulfilment.

I am now giving up the office of Director, but cannot imagine any circumstances which would cause me to give up for long my great interest in the School. I have had a longer connection with the working department of it than any other one person and desire to put on record a few thoughts concerning it. I first joined the staff in the delightful position of assistant to Professor C. L. Smith and the following year to Professor Tracy Peck. Those were my two pleasantest years in Rome. I cannot imagine a more attractive position for a classical student than was mine under such learned and eager superiors. Fortunately as I was in the Directors under whom I served, I was no less so in the assistants who in later years have helped me. A Director could not have had a more genial, sympathetic, and understanding set of men to help him. Three in especial I desire

to mention, not that they did more for me than the others, for in this all showed equal friendliness while in Rome, but because I have had fuller opportunities than any one else of knowing that Professors Kelsey, Carter, and De Cou have done very exceptional work for the School.

The success of our School is so largely due to the united efforts of many men that it is in no spirit of personal pride that I draw attention to its great development and the work it has accomplished. No longer a hand-to-mouth concern of indefinite aims and dependent on irregular support, it has now a permanent fund of about \$100,000 and a clearly defined position which it is able to maintain in the training of students in the classics and the fine arts. Its chief needs are still larger funds, a building of its own, and a permanent faculty. The funds are certain to grow, though far more slowly than we could wish. To obtain a building is becoming constantly more difficult, owing to the rapidly rising price of real estate in Rome. The idea of a permanent faculty is now generally understood and believed in; but to the faculty ought to be added as many annual professors as possible. There is work enough for them, and their advice would be of great assistance to the permanent staff, who should differ from their annual confrères only in being alone responsible for the organization of the work.

My successor, Professor Carter, is in general sympathy with these ideas, so that the supporters of the School need fear no sudden changes of policy during his incumbency. By the phrase "supporters of the School" I do not mean merely those who form the Committees that govern it, but also those, and in a way they are the more important group, who have given us our funds. We are bound in honor to conduct the School according to the general scheme for which they gave their money and to make no sudden and radical changes in the present policy. Changes consequent on natural growth and development will of course always be in order, but any others would be a departure from our just obligations.

I lay down the work of Director with absolute confidence in the future of the School. To Professor Carter and Professor De Cou, with whom I have been happily associated for so long, I wish to express my deep gratitude for their inspiring friend-

ship and their unstinted devotion to their work. Of every student who comes to the School while they are there it is certain that it will be said, "Bonus intrat melior exit."

I remain, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD NORTON.

October 3, 1907.